UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

FILEC U.S. DISTRICT COURT E.D.N.Y. NOV 2 9 2005

JUDITH B. MEMBLATT,

TIME A.M.

: CV-05-1021 (RJD) (LB)

Plaintiff,

: November 10, 2005

v.

: Brooklyn, New York

JAIME A. RIOS, et al.,

Defendants. :

TRANSCRIPT OF CIVIL CAUSE FOR INITIAL CONFERENCE BEFORE THE HONORABLE LOIS BLOOM

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: JUDITH B. MEMBLATT, PRO SE

For the Defendant:

CONSTANTINE SPERES, ESQ.

MADALEINE S. EGELFELD, ESQ.

SALLY UNGER, ESQ. JOHN QUINN, ESQ.

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THE CLERK: Civil cause for initial conference,
docket number 05-CV-1021, Memblatt versus Rios, et al. If
the parties would please state your names for the record.
         Ms. Memblatt?
         MS. MEMBLATT: Judith B. Memblatt, plaintiff pro
se.
                     Sally E. Unger, of counsel to the law
         MS. UNGER:
offices of Madaleine Egelfeld, for defendant Karen
+Koslowitz.
         MR. SPERES: Constantine Speres from the New York
State attorney general's office for the State defendants.
         MR. QUINN: John Quinn of the law firm of Renfroe
& Quinn for the private defendants Thomas Manton (ph),
Gerard Sweeney (ph) and Mike O'Reilly (ph).
         THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Memblatt. Good
afternoon, Ms. Unger. Good afternoon, Mr. Speres and good
afternoon, Mr. Quinn.
         I was informed by my clerks, which is why we
delayed coming on the bench, that we were waiting for an
additional defense attorney. Who is it that I'm supposedly
missing?
         MS. UNGER: Madaleine Egelfeld is on her way as
well, but she instructed me to go forward without her.
         THE COURT: You're from her office.
         MS. UNGER:
                    Excuse me?
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1 THE COURT: You're from her office? 2 MS. UNGER: We're actually co-counsel. I'm from a 3 separate office. Okay. But it's for the same 4 THE COURT: 5 defendant? 6 MS. UNGER: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Then we're safe, okay. I was trying 8 to figure out who we were missing. This is an initial 9 conference before the Court. Ms. Memblatt, there was some confusion because my 10 order setting this conference said that the 26(f) meeting 11 12 should take place prior to the conference. However, unbeknownst to me, there had been applications made to Judge 13 14 Dearie, who is the assigned district judge on the case, to forestall all discovery in the case, so that there could be 15 16 motions made in lieu of answers to the complaint. In light of that, the state system is somewhat 17 18 different than the federal system. In the federal system, 19 we work as magistrate judge and district judge in tandem. 20 However, in this district, magistrate judges handle all 21 pretrial proceedings by local rule. So any applications 22 regarding discovery, adjournments should be made to my attention. Going to Judge Dearie will only confuse matters 23

I set the conference not knowing that there were

and will not simplify anybody's life.

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applications that were going to be made to move in lieu of an answer, so that was our first mis-step, and so I apologize for any confusion that my order caused. I then stayed the response to the complaint and stayed any discovery obligation until we came to today's conference, so we could get sorted out who was intending to move against the complaint.

This is a 1983 action brought. Ms. Memblatt, I've read your complaint. It took me a while. You started with OCA as a court attorney back in 1993. You report that there were a number of things that happened in 1994, 1995 and 1996.

The first mention of what you call an adverse action happens in September of 2002. It's in paragraph 97 of your complaint, where you say that Judge Rios reassigned the counsel voucher job to somebody in chambers, which you say again was an adverse impact on your job. You then say in paragraph 134 that in August of '03, he again assigned Newsome to maintain files of the appellate division decisions, and that that was an adverse impact.

There is of course crossover between 1983 and employment discrimination actions. This is a complaint under 1983 alleging religious and racial discrimination and retaliation. My question, ma'am, is why did you choose not go to through the EEOC process on a complaint of employment

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discrimination?
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              MS. MEMBLATT: For one thing, you're talking in
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    terms of bringing a Title VII complaint?
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              THE COURT:
                          That's generally how we see religious
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    and race discrimination claims.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: It's my understanding that 1983 is
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    separate and apart from Title VII.
              THE COURT: It is. It's only a question.
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    doesn't affect the jurisdiction of the Court.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: There has also been at least one
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    district court ruling saying that because of the personal
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    exemption for judicial staff in Title VII, that it would not
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    be applicable to my position in any event.
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              THE COURT: I understand what you're saying.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Which is another reason.
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              THE COURT: Let me ask one other question, then.
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    Since you know that 1983 has a three-year statute of
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    limitations, that you can only bring a claim in federal
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    court under 1983 three years from the date that the claim
    accrues, why are you giving me so much information about
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    things that happened well before the statute of limitations?
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Because I believe that under a
    hostile work environment theory, you're entitled --
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              THE COURT: Again, I think you're mixing Title VII
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    causes of action with Section 1983 causes of action.
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MS. MEMBLATT: I also have of course state causes
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    of action. But it was my intent in bringing --
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              THE COURT: Well, the state causes of action pose
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    a separate problem for you. Let me just -- and I note for
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    the record that we are joined by Ms. Unger's associate, Ms.
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    Egelfeld?
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              MS. EGELFELD: Egelfeld.
              THE COURT: Egelfeld. I'm sorry, I can't read
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    your writing that well. If you want to sign on to the
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    appearance sheet at the end of this --
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              MS. EGELFELD: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- we'll give you an opportunity to do
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    so.
              Ms. Memblatt, you don't need to thumb through the
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    complaint today. I was asking general questions that were
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    in my mind in going through your complaint.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Actually, Judge, it was my
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    understanding that we were basically here for the purposes
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    of setting forth a schedule as far as the motions,
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    particularly since the discovery --
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              THE COURT: We are, but at any initial --
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              MS. MEMBLATT: And that anything that related to
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    the substance of the complaint is something that would be
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    addressed presumably in motions in writing.
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              THE COURT: Well, every judge handles their own
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courtroom in their own way. 1 MS. MEMBLATT: Of course, your Honor. 2 THE COURT: And I always like to talk about, since 3 I've taken the time and it's fresh in my mind to review the 4 entire complaint -- I always like to raise these as initial 5 matters, because these were things that were going through 6 my head when I'm reviewing the complaint. 7 Let me also say that because you're in federal 8 court and the state has immunity under the Eleventh 9 Amendment for any action for damages, you can't sue anybody 10 in their official capacity. 11 MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, I'm not suing anyone in 12 13 their official capacity. THE COURT: Okay, because that was something that 14 I believe the defendants, in some of their papers believed, 15 that you were suing people in their official capacity. 16 MS. MEMBLATT: Well, I -- I'm sorry, your Honor. 17 It's okay. I'm raising things that I THE COURT: 18 think are going to be addressed, without even getting to the 19 defendants raising their hand. 20 MS. MEMBLATT: I think as far back as the 21 inception of the case, in the earliest communications, Mr. 22

Speres in one of his letters had indicated that it was his

official capacity. And in a writing back to him, I stated

presumption that the defendants were being sued in their

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there is no reference in here, in the complaint, specifying that anyone is being sued in their official capacity, because there would be no jurisdiction of this Court over that.

THE COURT: I'm just raising the obvious points here. And one of the things that I certainly wanted to address, Ms. Memblatt, which I'm more than glad to hear from the other side as well on -- this case was initially sent out for mediation. That's what Judge Dearie did when it first hit the Court's docket. What happened with the mediation?

MS. MEMBLATT: It was unsuccessful.

THE COURT: That I could tell you.

MS. MEMBLATT: We were all informed that we -that the matter was confidential and that the substance of
the discussions could not even be discussed with the Court.

THE COURT: I guess what I'm asking, which I don't need to go blow by blow what happened in the mediation -- I like to ask plaintiffs at the initial conference what it is that they're hoping to accomplish by bringing this action. I am asking you the same thing.

MS. MEMBLATT: I'm seeking to be compensated for the damages done to my -- the considerable if not total damage done to my legal career through the actions of the defendants, meaning all of the defendants, every single one

having personal involvement.

I am not interested in just pursuing the matter for the sake of pursuing the matter, if it's possible to settle it. It is my understanding -- well, I have not been presented thus far with any offer in any context that would lead me to believe that the defendants are serious about settling the matter; at least not at this stage and not until motions for -- the motions have been adjudicated that they're bringing at this point.

THE COURT: For instance, let me just ask -- you have claims for, as you put them, defamation. And defamation has a short statute of limitations under state law. How are we getting around that problem?

MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor, if possible, I would prefer to defer any --

THE COURT: Argument on the substance.

MS. MEMBLATT: -- argument to the written motions.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm trying to tell you that with a fresh look at the papers -- I haven't met you, I haven't met the defendants. I'm looking at the federal law, so all of the Shepherd (ph) cases, I, II and III, the last one being the one in 2003 that the Circuit upheld. Again, this is after it was sent back twice by Judge Glasser.

But the language in Shepherd III is quite clear that after there is a chance here on evaluating the

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Pickering standards, the disruption and the value of the
   speech, et cetera, but that's only to the judge that you
   worked for. I don't see those claims as to the host of
   characters that we have in this action, which I haven't
   counted how many defendants but I --
             MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, there are twelve defendants.
   Again, I would ask to reserve any argument on this for the
   motions.
             THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask you, on behalf of --
   Mr. Speres, I'm going to turn to you in the first instance.
             MR. SPERES: Sure.
             THE COURT: If you could address for me what the
   state defendants -- I guess that's Rios, Lippmann, Fisher,
   DeSole, D'Angelis, Gardner, Newsome and Higgins; is that
    correct?
             MR. SPERES: I believe that's correct. There are
    eight.
              THE COURT: Eight, that's it.
              MR. SPERES: Yes.
                         What is their intention in this
              THE COURT:
    matter?
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              MR. SPERES: We intend to move to dismiss the
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    complaint, your Honor. The one issue that you raised is the
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    Eleventh Amendment immunity issue. Now I know I raised that
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    in a letter with Ms. Memblatt, but if you read the
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complaint, the way she describes each of the defendants is in their official capacity. There is no mention --

THE COURT: You can make the argument in writing because I don't know whether Judge Dearie is going to refer the motion, so I don't want you to waste your time with me. My question is, quite frankly, I don't see a motion to dismiss against Judge Rios. And I'm being quite frank here because I'd like to narrow what we get to and what we don't get to.

In the Shepherd case, it was clear that there was discovery before the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of the district court. I can't imagine that this case on the face of it is not going to be sufficient against Judge Rios.

MR. SPERES: Your Honor, I respectfully disagree. However, if it is not sufficient in all respects, there are many claims against Judge Rios that I think a motion to dismiss will get rid of, thereby narrowing the scope of discovery, should a motion to dismiss not survive. For example --

THE COURT: I think that's a fair statement. I don't think that I need further explanation of that. As I've tried to raise with Ms. Memblatt, I don't think that because she's alleging a hostile work environment, for instance, that that means that she gets to go past the

three-year statute of limitations. So things that happened prior to -- the case was filed -- I'm sorry, I think it was in February of 2005, so it would go back three years, to 2002, so things that were prior to that date.

MS. MEMBLATT: Of course, your Honor, in addition to the religious discrimination, I have complaints of a 1983 conspiracy with respect to political discrimination.

THE COURT: But again, ma'am, you're going to have to establish what your claims are. You have a lot of factual allegations. But then when you were stating each of your causes of action, you just referred back to the factual allegations. Again, I said starting in paragraph 97, we've reached 2002.

And prior to those factual allegations, we're in time periods that may not be covered under Section 1983. Whether you're claiming it's discrimination based on political affiliation, discrimination based on religion, discrimination based on race, conspiracy under 1985, any of those, it really still is a three-year statute of limitations.

MS. MEMBLATT: Right. I thought that it would be best and perhaps easier, in view of the complexity and the length of the situation involved, to get as comprehensive a picture --

THE COURT: You're entitled to put history down to

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inform people, but the people that are in the complaint prior to the dates that we're going to be looking at for purposes of statute of limitations, which I assume is one of the -- and I don't mean to put anything in Mr. Quinn's mouth or into Ms. Egelfeld's mouth. But I imagine that that's one of the things that they're going to raise. For instance, when you're talking about the -- and I think you just said it -- political affiliation claims, those go back to when you were first hired. The inception goes back to when I MS. MEMBLATT: was first hired. But what I do have in the complaint is factual information, which includes circumstantial information, which I believe in this sort of case, it's appropriate to rely on. THE COURT: You're entitled to put as much in it But what I'm saying is -as you want. 16 MS. MEMBLATT: That these same individuals --17 THE COURT: -- when it comes to the motion --18 MS. MEMBLATT: Right. 19 THE COURT: -- it's not the facts that matter as 20 much as your theory of how those facts apply within Section 21 1983. Again, Section 1983 does not embody anything in 22 particular. It says the rights as guaranteed by the 23 Constitution and laws of the United States. Not every claim 24 of speech is a First Amendment claim, not every claim of

discrimination will qualify under 1983. 1 MS. MEMBLATT: The point that I was making is when 2 it comes to the defendants represented by Mr. Quinn's office 3 and by Ms. Egelfeld's and Ms. Unger, I am not speaking in 4 the complaint solely of matters that come before the statute 5 of limitations period, but I'm showing, within what I've put 6 forth there, the involvement of --7 THE COURT: But again, they are -- I understand 8 what you're saying but --9 MS. MEMBLATT: But the actions that are taken are 10 within the statute of limitations that I'm complaining about 11 as to them. 12 THE COURT: Quite frankly, I don't see it, 13 especially as to Mr. Quinn's -- the named defendants. 14 looks like you're trying to, in some respects, be a whistle 15 blower to undo the political machine that exists, you say in 16 Queens, as it was found to exist in Brooklyn. But again, 17 that's not what this particular case is about. 18 MS. MEMBLATT: To an extent, Judge, I would 19 maintain that a big part of it is what this case is in fact 20 21 about. THE COURT: Ms. Memblatt, it may be what you're 22 trying to make the case about, but you weren't fired back in

1994, 1995 or 1996. In fact, looking at some of the

allegations in the complaint, and I think it was said very

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well in the last Shepherd case -- this is the Second Circuit speaking:

"Despite exhaustive discovery, Shepherd has been unable to produce an iota of evidence that Judge Bierman (ph) terminated him to prevent him from speaking about Bierman's alleged misconduct. At its core, Shepherd's argument is that he was terminated because he threatened to go forward and expose Bierman's corruption.

"As the district court observed, however, this contention is disproved rather than proved by the act of termination, since that act, as described by Shepherd, was akin to an invitation to speak."

Here, I know that these allegations that you're putting into this federal court complaint were things that you gathered over a long period of time. That's clear. I've looked through and the allegations do go back to the beginning of your time with the judge. You've collected things from his diary off his desk, you've collected things to put into the Court's hands. You didn't do that before you were fired.

MS. MEMBLATT: I don't believe that's correct. I don't think I collected anything after I was fired.

THE COURT: No, I'm saying you collected it while you worked there, but you didn't put it into the public forum until after you were fired.

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than offering me the --

MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, I think that it's clear from the complaint that I did have -- make statements which were protected statements. Protected statements, it is my understanding, do not have --THE COURT: That's what you're going to argue --MS. MEMBLATT: -- to be made in a public forum but can be made internally. THE COURT: It has to be about matters of public I don't know if a judge is having an affair with concern. somebody, that that's going to qualify as a matter of public concern. Absolutely, and it also states in MS. MEMBLATT: my complaint that in the event during the December of 2003, I believe it is, when I was coerced into taking annual leave under threat of being fired, I attempted to raise misconduct with two officials, Defendant DeSole and Defendant 16 D'Angelis, with Judge Rios present. He, at that time and in 17 their presence, threatened to fire me immediately rather 18

THE COURT: But, Ms. Memblatt, again, I think that -- and I have to be quite direct with you because you worked in the court for a bunch of years, I've worked in the courts for a bunch of years. This is a nightmare. The nightmare may be in your life but certainly a nightmare for your judge, that you are working in a court where everybody

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respect.

depends on each other for confidentiality. Number one cannon, right? You become a law clerk. I understand that you may not think confidentiality is one of your obligations, but remember, in this particular instance, you were employed for at least ten years before these actions that you're alleging were adverse to your career. MS. MEMBLATT: That's -- well --THE COURT: I understand that there were comments made that you have held on to by the secretary, who is not your employer. 11 MS. MEMBLATT: It's my understanding she does not 12 have to be the employer to participate in an act of 13 discrimination. 14 THE COURT: Again, Ms. Memblatt, I'm trying to be 15 as direct and human to you as I can. You are spilling the 16 beans here. This is what you're doing. You're spilling the 17 beans on all of the corruption that was going on in your 18 chambers. But it's all personality driven, in a certain

MS. MEMBLATT: No, Judge, I respectfully disagree with you, and I will litigate this as far as I have to litigate it.

I know you will. That's obvious, THE COURT: But what I'm trying to say is you started in 1993. ma'am.

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If you read employment discrimination cases, which this is not, if there are comments made over the course of time, in order for it to be a hostile work environment under Title VII, it has to be severe and pervasive. Severe and pervasive has been held not to constitute stray remarks, comments over time. MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor, I'm content to put forth my allegations. I think, under the case law, that there is no question that I've got viable causes of action. As far as confidentiality is concerned, I think that it does not protect anyone from engaging in acts of clear misconduct. 12 Just as if someone who was in an internal position 13 in the -- and I think it's been recognized by the Supreme 14Court in the federal cases, actually. If someone saw an 15 actual -- in a totally different scenario, nothing I'm 16 alleging -- saw an actual exchange of money in chambers, the 17 fact that they would otherwise be bound by confidentiality 18 is no --19 THE COURT: But don't you think there's a 20 difference between that and somebody sleeping with somebody? 21 Not --MS. MEMBLATT: 22 There's not a difference in your mind? THE COURT: 23 MS. MEMBLATT: Not when --24 THE COURT: Between getting money under the table

in a case or sleeping with somebody? 1 MS. MEMBLATT: Not when the somebody is a 2 prosecutor. 3 THE COURT: And let me ask you, Ms. Memblatt, did 4 you ever think that maybe you should call your judge and 5 talk to him about it or speak to him before you --6 MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor, what I did was, because 7 I did not think that that would have led to anything -- I 8 would not have thought that would have led to anything other 9 than me being immediately fired, so I tried --10 THE COURT: You thought it was better to bring it 11 outside of his chambers, to call to the person that you're 12 accusing of sleeping with the judge. 13 MS. MEMBLATT: To the person who appeared in the 14 courtroom on a routine basis at that --15 THE COURT: But again, you don't think that was 16 overstepping your bounds? 17 MS. MEMBLATT: Overstepping my bounds, Judge? I 18 think I could be seen as being required to do more than sit 19 back and do nothing, when a judge and a prosecutor are 20 having an affair while there were criminal defendants --21 while there were defendants accused in criminal cases --22 THE COURT: You never saw them -- at least you 23 don't allege that you ever saw them. It's because there 24 were notations on his blotter, there were calendar entries. 25

It was more than --MS. MEMBLATT: 1 THE COURT: But you never saw them engage in any 2 sort of sexual acts. 3 MS. MEMBLATT: No, but she made -- the party that 4 we're talking about made statements to me directly about it, 5 like I've said. There was no question in my mind about it. 6 THE COURT: Okay, Ms. Memblatt, I'm just trying to 7 give you -- again, you're coming to a different court 8 You're an attorney. You're going to research the system. 9 They're going to make their motions, you're going to 10 put in your opposition. 11 But I'm trying to tell you on first blush, reading 12 your complaint, that your complaint is a laundry list -- and 13 I get this quite often in employment cases -- of things that 14 went wrong on the job, things that went wrong between you 15 and the secretary; things that went wrong between you and 16 other people who came to speak to you, that they were 17 constantly laughing, people who came into chambers. 18 MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, with all due respect, you 19 know, I think that's most unfair. 20 That's what the allegations say, Ms. THE COURT: 21 Memblatt. I'm not making this up. 22 I think this is -- we live in the MS. MEMBLATT: 23 reality of a political environment. None of us is naive not 24 to know that it exists and not to know that these jobs are

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under political control. Not to know that --THE COURT: That's how you got your job, Ms. Memblatt. MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor, most respectfully, it has been held, I believe, that there is no issue as to 5 whether -- how someone came in does not affect any waiver of 6 7 their rights. THE COURT: I'm not saying waiver of anything, Ms. 8 I'm just saying you're giving me, which it's a Memblatt. 9 different system -- thank goodness we don't have elected 10 judgeships in the federal court system, so it is not -- and 11 again, it's thought about in the senate, on the senate 12 floor, whether somebody should be approved, but it is not 13 something that goes through the political system in each 14 election term. 15 But what I'm saying to you is you came into this 16 system through the democratic club. You say you were then 17 ostracized from the continental, regular, democratic club 18 because of some rift between two people, and this is way 19 back in the '90s. So you're telling me that I should -- you 20 know, all of us live in this political environment. 21 particularly live in that political environment. 22 I'm not part of the state court system. But I'm 23 saying as a lawyer looking at your complaint, a lot of what 24

your complaint is talking about is interpersonal dealings

with court officers who are coming in. And again, a lot of it is just grist for the mill, as far as I'm concerned.

MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, I'm content to -- I think that under the rules for motions to dismiss, where allegations have to be taken as true --

THE COURT: It's not that we're not going to take the allegations as true. It's whether or not they can support a Section 1983 constitutional claim. This is not a claim that you get to make in a state court action. It's not a tort in the regular sense, ma'am.

MS. MEMBLATT: Absolutely, Judge, but the reality is what the reality is. This is something that did happen in the state system, under a political machine. And when we get -- when this comes to a trial, which I believe it will come to a trial unless there is a settlement, I will be asking the Court to instruct the jury that this solely involves the state system and that nothing that is brought up in the complaint should be taken as any reflection of any kind involved with the federal system.

THE COURT: Well, we have a long way to go, Ms.

Memblatt, before we get to jury instructions in such a case.

Let me get to the defendants' intention here, so that we don't spin our wheels unnecessarily.

What are the defendants asking for in terms of time to file the motion?

MR. SPERES: Your Honor, I was hoping until 1 November 21<sup>st</sup>, if that's possible. 2 THE COURT: Ms. Memblatt, how much time would you 3 like to oppose the motion? 4 MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, most respectfully, the 5 defendants have had an inordinate amount of time. 6 THE COURT: Ms. Memblatt, I'm asking you, if I'm 7 granting them until November 21st to file the motion, how 8 long do you need after that? 9 MS. MEMBLATT: Judge, I would ask for five weeks 10 after that. 11 THE COURT: That's fine. 12 MS. MEMBLATT: However, Judge, they've just asked 13 for -- in their last papers, I think they were asking for --14 THE COURT: Ma'am, we're talking about November 15 21st. We're talking eleven days from today. I'm not 16 scheduling it any sooner than that, so let's not argue about 17 things that we're not going to argue about. If you want 18 five weeks after that, I'll count the five weeks. That's 19 not a problem. 20 MS. MEMBLATT: Okay. 21 THE COURT: So let's get that ironed out. 22 everybody else is on that same schedule. 23 MS. UNGER: Yes, Judge. 24 THE COURT: Okay. November 21st. You want five 25

weeks. That puts you to December 26<sup>th</sup>. Do you want to do it after New Year's?

MS. MEMBLATT: Well, you know, Judge, I really think it's unfair, under my economic circumstances, for this to be delayed even longer.

THE COURT: Ms. Memblatt, we're talking eleven days from now for them to file a motion. You are not going to be able to get any sort of relief quicker than that, okay? You want the five weeks. That puts us to December 26<sup>th</sup>. Is that what you want to file your -- serve your opposition by, or do you want more time than that?

MS. MEMBLATT: No, that's when I want to file my opposition.

that we're into 2006 calendar for the reply. In the federal system, the motion is not flied with the Court until it is complete, meaning that the opposition and the reply and the motion are filed all on the same date. So from December  $26^{\rm th}$ , the two weeks comes to January  $9^{\rm th}$ . There are two days out of those weeks where the Court is closed. So if you need to January  $12^{\rm th}$ , I would consider that.

MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor, might I ask, is it possible that it could be made in such a way that if I get my opposition to the motions in sooner, then the two weeks would run from whenever it is it comes in?

THE COURT: No, because there are holiday periods 1 and people need to know what their lives are. So January 2 12th for the fully briefed motion to be filed with the Court. 3 Ms. Memblatt, even though you're representing 4 yourself, which in the circuit, you will be held to higher 5 standards, in this Court, there are special rules under Rule 6 12.1 or 56.2 of notice that must be required with any motion 7 when there's a pro se litigant on the other side. So I ask 8 you to observe those special provisions of notice. 9 MS. MEMBLATT: Could I just get those dates again, 10 please? 11 THE COURT: Certainly. November 21<sup>st</sup> is when they 12 will serve on you, and I want it to be in her hands on those 13 So if you have to overnight it to her the night 14 before, do so. 15 Do you receive overnight mail at your present 16 address? 17 MS. MEMBLATT: Yeah, it's my home address. 18 THE COURT: But you can get Federal Express there. 19 I certainly can get Federal Express MS. MEMBLATT: 20 there. 21 THE COURT: I'm just making sure because again, 22 I'm sure they're going to want to have a tracking slip to 23 make sure that it's been delivered within the time frame. 24 And then you are going to have the five weeks, which gets us 25

to December 26<sup>th</sup>. December 26<sup>th</sup> is when your opposition will be due. They have to get it by that date. Then they will have until January 12<sup>th</sup> to file the fully briefed motion with the Court.

I'll ask Mr. Speres to take the laboring oar, to make sure that the entire motion is filed with the Court.

You can filed yours ECF. I don't know whether Ms. Memblatt is going to have individual oppositions or whether she's going to do one joint opposition to everybody's motion.

MS. MEMBLATT: It would be more likely that I would do joint.

THE COURT: I understand that, and that's why I was saying it that way. Yes, somebody has a question.

MS. UNGER: Just one question. I anticipate that one of our exhibits, if not the only exhibit --

THE COURT: You're not going to have any exhibits. Why? This is a motion to dismiss, it's not a motion for summary judgment. If you have exhibits, it has to be converted, and we're not doing summary judgment. We're doing motion in lieu of answer. You can use anything that she has in her complaint — that's attached by reference, that's a pleading. If you use anything outside the pleadings, you are out of the box for 12(b) relief and you're put over into summary judgment, at which point there will be discovery.

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MS. UNGER: No, I was referring to the complaint,
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    your Honor.
              THE COURT: Okay.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Your Honor --
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              THE COURT: Wait. I'm going down the list. I'll
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    get back to you.
6
                             Sorry.
              MS. MEMBLATT:
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              MR. SPERES: Your Honor, my only question -- when
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    I said November 21st, I assume I would be serving it --
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    that's a Monday. I'd have to serve it on the previous
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    Friday then, in order for Ms. Memblatt to have it on the
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    21<sup>st</sup>.
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              THE COURT: You have to have it delivered to her.
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    You have messengers. You can have it delivered to her.
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              MR. SPERES: Okay.
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              THE COURT: She's arguing with me about that date,
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    so I don't think it's a good thing for you to now --
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              MR. SPERES: I'm sorry. When I said it, I just
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    assumed that that would be the date that I would serve by
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    overnight mail, so she would have it on the 22 nd. But if you
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    want her to have it on the 21^{\rm st} --
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               THE COURT: Well, because you are requesting
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    additional time now, I think having it in her hand by the
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     end of that day is what you need to do, with some proof of
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     that.
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Yes, Ms. Memblatt.

MS. MEMBLATT: When you were addressing before the matter involving discovery and the initial order that you had issued, I am not aware of any point before you issued that order that the defendants had directly addressed any application for staying discovery. It is my impression that what happened was that once you issued your order, I did the steps that I felt obligated to do by the terms of your order, and they simply refused to comply with it.

And it was not until I wrote a letter to your

Honor to advise your Honor of their failure to comply with

it that they did anything to request any kind of stay with

respect to the discovery. And even then, it was only Mr.

Quinn who did so. So I would just like to clarify with your

Honor; is it appropriate for the defendants, in the event

that they disagree with the terms of an order that you have

issued, to simply disregard it. Or, your Honor, are they

required to --

THE COURT: No, of course not, Ms. Memblatt. But I do think that there was a misunderstanding because again, in the district court, in the federal system, you're paired up with a district judge and a magistrate judge. I was alerted that there was some application to Judge Dearie. I hadn't seen the application to Judge Dearie.

So again, this happened also back in April, where

Judge Dearie had relieved the defendants of the obligation I had scheduled the defendants to respond to the complaint.

So we were working not at cross-purposes but, unfortunately, we were both issuing orders on the same case because the application was being made to Judge Dearie.

Everything is electronically filed in the Court, so whenever I'm the assigned magistrate judge on a case, even though it may have been made to Judge Dearie, I am getting an electronic notice of it. Generally speaking, the litigants appearing in the federal district court in Brooklyn know that pretrial matters are referred to the magistrate judges. So it's somewhat automatic that the magistrate judge picks up the application on the electronic bounce and deals with it.

In this particular case, for whatever reason,

Judge Dearie was likewise picking up the bounce, and that's
why I think there was some confusion about who was handling
the case. No, they cannot just refuse to comply with an
order if they disagree. I think that Mr. Renfroe's request
or Mr. Quinn's request --

MS. MEMBLATT: Mr. Quinn's.

THE COURT: -- was the test balloon, perhaps, that the defendants were sending up to see what their obligations were going to be. They didn't necessarily, all three attorney groups at the table make the request. But when one

was relieved of the obligation, I'm sure that that was shared with the others.

At this point in time, because there is a motion scheduled, we're not going backwards to readdress those questions. There is nothing that's going to --

MS. MEMBLATT: I just meant in terms of the future, since they've now --

THE COURT: Discovery is going to be stayed until the conclusion and adjudication of the motion.

MS. MEMBLATT: Yes, Judge. What I really meant was in terms of the issuance of an order. That's what I'm speaking of. To me, even if they thought their motions to -- their writings to dismiss should have adequately addressed that or stayed that, yet they've received the order of a magistrate judge, which was quite clear and direct.

So it was my impression that the appropriate way to proceed would have been to raise that immediately with your Honor, rather than simply taking the position that they had no such obligation and waiting until I brought it to the Court's attention.

THE COURT: Ms. Memblatt, I wouldn't disagree with you. But as I said, I'm very pragmatic. We have enough to deal with and we're moving forward. So I would agree with you that yes, you get an order of the Court, you obey the

order or you file something saying why you believe you're not going to have to obey the order. But I'll chalk it up because I try to give everybody in the first instance the benefit of the doubt that there was some confusion about who was overseeing the case, whether it was Judge Dearie or it was me. I think everybody is now on notice that I'm overseeing all pretrial, and so if there are any requests that affect pretrial --

What that means, however, is that the motion is going to go to Judge Dearie. Judge Dearie has the option of referring it to me, but it's not automatic because it's a dispositive motion, which, if granted, would dispose of the case. This is under 28 United States Code 636 that sets up the duties of the magistrate judge.

Under 636(b), I can only deal with dispositive motions as a referral from a district judge on report and recommendation. That's the system. I deal with all pretrial matters under 636(a). You don't get any choice and I get to rule on any pretrial matters without it going to the district judge, okay?

MS. MEMBLATT: Thank you, Judge.

THE COURT: We have a schedule now set. Everybody understands that discovery will be stayed until after the motions have been decided. Everybody understands that it is a motion in lieu of an answer under 12(b), so it is the four

corners of the pleadings. We do not refer to matters outside the pleadings. So yes, you do take everything Ms. Memblatt says as true and the arguments have to be legal arguments as to why that would fail to state a claim under the statute.

There is nothing further that I need to do today, except to make sure that everybody is clear that Ms.

Memblatt is entitled to serve one joint opposition. That opposition will be sent to Mr. Quinn's office, to Mr. Speres and to Ms. Egelfeld for -- both of you are there for the same defendants.

MS. UNGER: Yes.

THE COURT: But when you're sending to Mr. Speres, you need to send him the original and two copies. Everybody else just gets one copy. He gets an original and two copies because he is going to file the fully briefed motion with the Court on January 12<sup>th</sup>, which will be your original. One copy of yours as a courtesy copy to Judge Dearie's chambers. You do not file with the Court on the December 26<sup>th</sup> date.

You just have to make sure that he has in hand your original and two copies and that the other defendants are served.

MS. MEMBLATT: Okay. So I just check with the

MS. MEMBLATT: Okay. So I just check with the clerk's office to make sure that he filed everything, including my original; is that it?

THE COURT: In January.

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MS. MEMBLATT: In January, when he files
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    everything.
              THE COURT: Exactly. It's the fully briefed
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    motion. We don't look at it until it's fully briefed.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Thank you.
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              THE COURT: What is the problem at the defense
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    table?
              MR. SPERES: Your Honor, the 26th is the recognized
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    holiday because Christmas falls on the 25th. Therefore,
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    Monday, the office is closed.
               THE COURT: So the 27<sup>th</sup>.
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              MR. SPERES: Martin Luther King day, is that the
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    12<sup>th</sup> or is that the following week?
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              THE COURT: I'm looking.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: That's January 17<sup>th</sup>.
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              MR. SPERES: Okay.
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              THE COURT: It's the 16<sup>th</sup> this year, Ms. Memblatt.
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    You were on 2005, I bet.
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              MS. MEMBLATT: Yes, I'm sorry, your Honor.
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               THE COURT: Because this year, Martin Luther King
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    is the 16th. So just to reiterate, November 21st, the papers
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    will be served on Ms. Memblatt from all defendants.
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    will get them on that date. On December 27th, Ms. Memblatt,
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    you will have served the original and two copies to Mr.
24
    Speres's office. You can do it by mail, as long as it will
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arrive on the  $27^{\rm th}$ , in both Mr. Quinn and Ms. Egelfeld's office. Then on January  $12^{\rm th}$ , 2005, Mr. Speres will file the fully briefed motion.

The defendants that are not filing their fully briefed can file it electronically on that date, because he's going to have Ms. Memblatt's papers. They will take care of it. I know your office is quick to do that because they have more than one pro se litigant on the other side.

In other words, Ms. Memblatt, this is a fully ECF court, an electronic case filing court. Where there are attorneys on both sides, attorneys have to register for ECF and everything is done electronically. It's turning to paperless. The exception to that is the pro se docket. Since pro se litigants often can't file things electronically, if it's a pro se case, it's outside of the electronic filing rule.

So the attorneys, meaning Ms. Egelfeld and Mr. Quinn, can file electronically on that date. She must be served still with the reply but you can file it on that date. Mr. Speres is going to take the fully bundled motion, which will have Ms. Memblatt's opposition, and have it filed by the 12<sup>th</sup> of January.

MR. SPERES: Your Honor, just to clarify one thing. Do you want me to file it ECF by scanning or just file her original?

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THE COURT: Whatever your office does, because this is not the only pro se case in your office. Again, you need to have the courtesy copy -- she's going to give it to you -- delivered to Judge Dearie. MR. SPERES: Not a problem. THE COURT: But as far as whatever they do, whether they scan it in or they deliver it to the Court for the Court to scan in, I can't tell you, okay? MR. SPERES: A lot of times it depends on the judge. That's why I asked. THE COURT: Well, everybody is now electronic filing in this district. If they have the capacity to scan everything in in your office, so be it. But I would imagine that you're going to file the original in hard copy and that the Court is going to scan it in. That's what I think is going to happen. MS. MEMBLATT: I'm giving Mr. Speres the original and two copies. I'm giving Ms. Egelfeld one. I'm giving Mr. Quinn also one copy. Exactly. THE COURT: MS. MEMBLATT: And that's it. THE COURT: And the one that you send the original to Mr. Speres will just have your proof of service on all the defendants attached to that one, and then the Court will know that everybody has done their business, okay?

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Is there anything else that I need to address
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    today, Ms. Memblatt?
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              MS. MEMBLATT: No, your Honor, thank you very
 4
    much.
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              THE COURT: Is there anything further today, Ms.
    Egelfeld?
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7
              MS. EGELFELD:
                              No.
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              THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Speres?
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              MR. SPERES: Nothing, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Quinn?
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              MR. QUINN: No, thank you, your Honor.
                                                            Thank
              THE COURT: Then this matter is adjourned.
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    you.
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I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. November 14, 2005 ELIZABETH BARRON